Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VII.] WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1807. [No. 1800.

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday
WILL BE SOLD,
AT THE VENDUE STORE,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

Will be Rented,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,
THE MOUNT-AIR-HOUSE,
Which is large and convenient—
AND ALL THE LAND ADJOINING:
Supposed to be upwards of 600 acres.—There is also a Kitchen with 4 or 5 rooms,—two of them with fire places and other out-houses. The land is well adapted to the culture of corn, wheat and tobacco.—It is near the stage road, about half way between Alexandria and Colchester.—The situation is remarkably healthy and the water good.

Sarah M'Carty,
John W. Bronaugh.

Cedar-Grove, Dec. 4—17 d

FOR SALE,
BY LEWIS DEBLOIS,
Three bales of assorted 7-4 superfine Broad-Cloths, from 15 to 18*s* sterling cost.
Three bales of Ladies Habit Cloth, at 11*s* to 14*s* sterling.
Two bales of assorted plain and knapt Coatings, from 5*s* 9*d* to 12*s* sterling.
The above goods are of the latest importation, and purchased on advantageous terms, and will be sold at a very low advance for approved endorsed notes.

December 1. dtf

A. C. Cazenove,

King-street, opposite Mr. Mott's tavern, has just received and for sale,
A handsome selection of FANCY MUSLINS.
Black and colored Italian and India lute-strings.
Ladies' and gentlemens' white, black, and colored silk hose
Silk, kid, extra long and habit gloves
Lace gloves and sleeves
Brown, black, and scarlet silk velvets,
Fine split straw Jipsey hats
White and black crapes
Fawn colored cassimeres and beaverets
Milled gloves, hose and caps
Men, women, and childrens lists and milled socks
A few bales German oznaburgs and burlaps
2 cases Irish linens
1 do. Nuns' threads
Real Martinique and other French cordials, in cases.
A few Prints of the Apotheosis of *General Washington*, in elegant Gilt Frames.

December 15. d

Wanted to Purchase,

A *NEGRO SERVANT*, who has been accustomed to wait in a family, and can be well recommended.—*Inquire of the Printer.*

November 10. d

Wanted to Purchase,

A FEW ACRES of LAND, on the north end of the town, to bind on the river or nearly so.

Apply to the Printer.

September 25. d

FOR SALE,

On advantageous terms,
The large commodious well-built three story *BRICK WAREHOUSE* on King-street occupied by Messrs. Richard Veitch & Co.—Apply to

James Patton.

October 20. d

18 hhds. SUGAR of good quality,
35 bbls. do. do.
5 pipes 4th proof Brandy
4 qr. casks Sherry Wine } of excellent
11 do. do. Madeira do. } quality.
Boxes of Cotton Cards
Sacks of Liquorice Root and Sage
Barrels of Clover and Herds Grass Seed
And a large quantity of Red Sole Leather,
For Sale by

Benjamin Shreve, Jun.

July 26. tf

PUBLIC SALE.

ON THURSDAY NEXT,
At 11 o'clock, will be sold, on Mr. Thomas Irvin's wharf,
27 hhds. first quality Sugar,
On a long credit, for approved negotiable notes.
And immediately after,
4 pipes Cogniac Brandy, and 5 pipes Holland Gin.

P. G. Marsteller.

January 5 3t

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be added to FRIDAY'S SALES,
A handsome collection of Silk Modes, Pelings, Persians, Ribands, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, English and French Silk Gloves, real Satin Crape, &c. &c.

P. G. Marsteller.

Jan. 5.

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE,
150 Sacks Liverpool stoved Salt, &
2600 Bushels do.
On very moderate terms.

Wm. Hodgson.

Jan. 3. d.

Fresh Raisins.

Landing and for sale by the subscriber,
100 casks Malaga best Sun Raisins.

JOHN G. LADD.

Dec. 27 d

Just Received,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
2 pipes L. P. Madeira WINE
2 half do. do. do.
6 pipes Cognac BRANDY, 4th proof.

Wadsworth & Butler,

WHO HAVE ON HAND,
20 hhds. Jamaica RUM, 4th proof
10 do. St. Croix do. 2d & 3d do.
8 do. New-England do.
5 pipes Holland GIN
2 do. country do.
1 hhd. L. market Madeira Wine } of a superior qu'ty
4 quarter casks do. do. }
3 do. do. L. P. Teneriffe do. do.
6000 bushels Lisbon SALT.

January 1

Just Received

And for Sale by the Subscriber,
10 hhds. retailing Molasses
12 tierces of good Rice
100 bbls. kiln-dried Corn Meal
3 hhds. old Antigua Rum
6 hhds. Green Coffee
20 casks of Lime, and
3000 bushels of Salt.

M. MILLER.

December 2. d

NOTICE.

The subscriber intending to leave this country early next spring for Europe, requests all those indebted to her to make immediate payment, as no further indulgence can be given—and all such as have claims against her to exhibit them for payment.

She proposes letting on moderate terms,
That commodious HOUSE occupied by the late John Dunlap as a dwelling house, of which immediate possession may be had.

ELIZA DUNLAP.

Dec. 26. d

Patent Elastic Suspenders,

To be had, wholesale and retail, of the patentee next door below Mr. Alexander M'Kenzie's, lower end of Prince street, Alexandria.

THEY surpass any yet extant, for ease, elegance, &c. Masters of vessels and other gentlemen going to the West Indies, Spanish Main, &c. may be furnished with an assortment, and a great allowance to those who purchase by the quantity.

N. B. The buttons on the back parts of the waistband ought to be placed the same distance from each other, as the two center buttons on the Suspenders, to prevent improper straining and thereby destroying the ease designed in the construction of the article.

July 8 RICHARD HORWELL.

ALSO,
Red, Green and Black Morocco Leather,
By the dozen or single Skin—for sale at Horwell's Patent Suspender Manufactory, Prince street.

PUBLIC SALE.

ON SATURDAY NEXT,
Will be Sold, at the dwelling of the late Alexander Latimer, deceased, on Queen street, all the personal estate of the deceased, consisting of a variety of
Groceries, Household Furniture, &c.

P. G. Marsteller.

January 5 eo3t

Dissolution of Partnership.

WILLIAM DOUGLASS intending to retire from business in this place, the partnership of *Douglass & Mandeville* is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and Joseph H. Mandeville is solely authorised to adjust and settle all the accounts of the partnership. It is earnestly requested that all persons indebted to them will settle the same with him immediately, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

William Douglass,
Joseph H. Mandeville.

January 3. dtf

Joseph H. Mandeville

Intends to carry on the *FLOUR* and *GROCERY BUSINESS* in the same manner & on the same terms as heretofore done by D. and M. and solicits a continuance of favors from his friends.

January 3. dtf

JOSEPH H. MANDEVILLE,

KING-STREET,
At his Grocery & Flour Store,
HAS ON HAND AND OFFERS FOR SALE,
Muscovado SUGAR of various qualities
Moore's Loaf and Lump do.
MOLASSES in hhds.
Havanna HONEY
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson & Hyson Skin } TEAS, Of a good quality
COFFEE & CHOCOLATE
Spanish SEGARS in boxes
RAISINS in kegs and boxes
Jamaica and Antigua SPIRIT, old and good
Low priced West-India RUM
New-England do.
French and Peach BRANDY
Holland GIN
Rye WHISKEY
Stoughton's BITTERS in bottles
Manufactured TOBACCO
Mould and dip'd CANDLES
Coarse and fine Liverpool SALT in sacks or by the bushel
American GUNPOWDER
Wrapping Paper, Demijohns, Snuff in bottles, Leading Lines and Bed Cords, Black Pepper, &c.
100 tons Plaister Paris.
20 bls. whole or gross HERRINGS
100 bls. cut do.
20 bls. SHAD
Clover Seed.
Cheshire CHEESE of an excellent quality.

—*ALSO*—

FLOUR constantly kept and selected for family use.

January 3 d

Grain and Yeast may now be

had—and in a few days *ALE* and *BEER*, at the brewhouse of

THOMAS CRUSE.

December 29. d

40 boxes of fresh Bloom Raisins,
AND
40 boxes dipt Candles,
For Sale by

M. MILLER.

December 12.

FOR RENT,

The STORE, on Prince-street, between Fairfax and Prince-street, lately in the occupation of Mr. Ramsay. It is well calculated for a dry or wet goods store. The rent moderate. Apply to

William Hodgson.

Sept. 25. d

Just Published,

BY COTTOM AND STEWART,
[PRICE ONE DOLLAR]
An Abridgment of the History of England,
From the Invasion of JULIUS CAESAR, to the Death of GEORGE the II.
BY DOCTOR GOLDSMITH.
And continued down to the PEACE of AMIENS, (1802) by an eminent writer.

December 5.

PUBLIC SALE.

On THURSDAY, 15th, will be sold on the premises,
AN annual Ground Rent of *Ninety-nine Dollars*, well secured; having a two story HOUSE, &c. on the premises; situated on Union, between Prince and Duke-streets. Terms, &c. will be made known at the place of sale.

Philip G. Marsteller.

January 6. d

Fifty Dollars Reward,

RAN AWAY, from the subscriber, a Negro Man named GODFREY—below the middle stature, aged about 30 years—he is rather black, has a down look when he speaks or is spoken to, and has a thick voice. He had on when he went away, a dark mixed cloth short coat and pantaloons and a light striped waistcoat. He rode off a large dark grey Mule, shod before. The above reward will be given to any person who will deliver him to the jailor at Fredericksburg—or Ten Dollars for securing him in any other jail, and all reasonable charges paid.

Richard Bland Lee.

January 3—6. d3t

☞ *The printer of the Federal Gazette at Baltimore, the Herald at Frederick town, and the Virginia Gazette at Richmond, are requested to insert the above 3 times in their respective papers.*

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder, for ready money, on THURSDAY, the 8th day of January, 1807, if fair, if not, the next fair day, at the plantation of the late *Samuel Adams*, deceased, near the Little Falls of Potomac, Fairfax county; all his Houshold and Kitchen Furniture, one waggon and Harness, several Negro Women and Children, and one Lad about 16 or 17 years of age, for a term of years, to be made known on the day of sale.

Hannah Adams, *Exr'x.*

December 24. 2aw4w*

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from Baldwin Dade to the subscriber, made for the purpose of securing the payment of three hundred dollars and interest thereon since the first day of October, 1806, and the expences of sale, &c. unto Jonathan and Mahlon Scholfield, will be exposed to public sale, for ready money, on the 22d day of this present month, on the premises, at three o'clock,

A House and Lot of Ground,

Situate, lying and being upon the west side of Alfred, at and to the southward of Oronoke street, in the town of Alexandria, and bounded as followeth, to wit:—Beginning upon Alfred at the corner of the square formed by Oronoke and Princess-streets, supposed to be 176 feet 7 inches from each street, be the same more or less, and running thence northwardly with Alfred-street and binding therewith 40 feet, thence westwardly with a line parallel to Oronoke and Princess streets 123 feet 5 inches, then southwardly with a line parallel to Alfred street 40 feet, thence with a straight line to the beginning—it being that house and lot formerly occupied by Parthinia Dade and her daughter, deceased.

Andrew Scholfield, *Trustee.*

Jan. 5 dts.

Suwarrow Boots.

JOHN G. FRANCIS,
From New-York,
RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he manufactures *Suwarrow Boots* with all the modern improvements, warranted equal to any in the United States. After many years of experience in his business, he has discovered a new method of retaining the elasticity in boots. He warrants to fit the leg be it ever so badly shaped. He makes boots of various descriptions, viz. Suwarrows—Fair-Tops, Three Quarters, Corsican Spring Toes, Duck Bills, Round Toes, Bonaparte's Graves, Jefferson's Boots and Shoes. He warrants to fit the Suwarrow equal to the tuck boots.—Gentlemen will please to call and see for themselves, at his shop in King-street, between Mr. Mott's and Mr Hodgkin's tavern.

January 5. d6t

N. B. He intends selling cheap for cash.

DR. REES's
CYCLOPÆDIA,
VOL. 2d. PART 1st.
Just received by ROBERT GRAY, and for Sale, at his Book Store, in King-street.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.

Important Intelligence.

BY THE JENNY, FROM FRANCE.

[*The following are the documents referred to in the Thirteenth Bulletin of the Grand Army.*]

(A) NOTIFICATION.

Gen. Macon, sub-governor of the thuilleries, commander of the legion of honor, grand cross of the order of the lion, and commander of the city of Leipsick, to the bankers, merchants and shopkeepers of the city.

Gentlemen,

The fate of arms has put Leipsick into the hands of the great Napoleon.

Your city is acknowledged in Europe to be the principal emporium of English merchandize; and is in this respect a dangerous enemy of France.

The emperor and king orders me what follows:

Art. I. Within twenty-four hours, which shall follow the present notification, every banker, merchant or shopkeeper, having funds or merchandize arising from English manufactures, whether they belong to the English or to the merchant, shall make his declaration of the same in writing in a register opened at the house of the commandant of the town.

II. These authentic declarations being made, search shall be made in the houses of the declarers or non-declarers, to inspect their books and verify the goods, to be assured of their good faith, and punish in a military manner the fraud if any be detected.

III. The magistrates shall in like manner make upon their responsibility, the just and detailed declaration of the military magazines belonging both to Saxony and to Prussia, as also of the powder magazines, even those belonging to the merchants.

IV. A commission shall be appointed, charged to seal up all the ware houses or funds which shall have been discovered.

V. Every contribution or private requisition either in cloth, money or houses, if it does not emanate from a competent authority, is rigorously forbid. The inhabitant or magistrate who shall have the weakness to subscribe to it without acquainting the commandant of the town, shall be punished by a fortnight's imprisonment.

VI. The present notification shall be read and stuck up at all the corners, squares & market places of the city.

MACON.

Given at Leipsick, Oct. 1806.

(B C D) (E) SUBSCRIPTION.

To his excellency count Haugwitz, minister of state and cabinet of his majesty the king of Prussia, knight of his orders, at the king's head quarters.

Louiseland, Oct. 12, 1806.

SIR,

It is always with real pleasure I receive the very flattering renewal of your excellency's former sentiments for me: continue them to me as to a friend who has ever unalterably loved you, and who is tenderly attached to you. I have not failed to lay your excellency's letter before the prince royal, but I could obtain only an evasive answer; the prince prefers ministerial means, and I am not able to write you his sentiments; as for mine, you know them, my very dear friend, and cannot doubt them. I dare not return to a matter which you have treated of in the letter you have just done me the honor to write me, so luminously and so entirely to the bottom. May God grant the most happy success to the king and his armies? He is now the true champion of universal liberty.

I do not think that Napoleon would be willing at this moment to struggle against the Prussian forces, had those of almost all Europe united against him, without a coalition, from the mere impulse of the personal safety of each state, fighting for its own cause, which is at the same time the general cause, but that he will prefer to negociate, and even perhaps sacrifice a few provinces invaded from Prussia, thereby gaining the necessary time for the formation of 200,000 conscripts. But next year, after having accomplished his other wishes and vast plans, he will endeavor to make us pay with interest when we least expect it, for his having been taken this year unawares. Therefore, it were to be wished that Wesel could be had back at the peace, together with the present grand duchy of Berg in compensation for Anspach. Mentz will always serve as Wesel, for considerable assemblages of troops which may overrun the north of Germany when least expected.

If the Rhine and the Mein be not decidedly frontiers of the northern confederacy, the latter will be unable to resist any unforeseen aggression of the French; for who can be always armed? If Frankfort, with its territory Hochst and Koningstein do not become Hessian with all the intermediate country, Hesse will be soon or late devoured without being able to make any resistance, and the situation of Prussia become very precarious. By indemnifying the primate in Franconia, with Bamberg, Anchaffenberg, might indemnify Darmstadt for all his possessions on this side the Rhine; the whole course of the lower Rhine, from the Lahn, ought to belong to Prussia.—Every other arrangement is void of all consistence, and war would at this moment be far preferable.

Pardon me, my dear friend, my reveries, but as you mean to testify to me the same confidence, I should think myself to blame, were I not to open to you my heart without reserve; this is perhaps the last moment when the total ruin of Europe may be prevented, by setting some bounds to this wasting torrent which is going to swallow up every thing. Besides, if he contrives to form again a kingdom of Poland, the present chief aim of his negociations, the universal monarchy will be made in a short time.

I fear I have already said too much, but if you permit me, I will leave nothing unknown to you, being persuaded that you will not compromise me

It is with perfect friendship, and the most distinguished consideration, that I shall never cease to be,

Sir,
Your excellency's
Most humble,
Most obedient ser't
And ancient friend,
CH. L. DE HESSE.

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, January 2.

Mr. Elliot moved the following resolution.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire what amendments and alterations are necessary in the several laws, relative to the organization, powers, and duties of the Judicial courts of the United States; and that the said committee report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Elliot said that he had the honor some days since, to present to the House, certain resolutions of the general assembly of Vermont, concurring in amendments proposed to the constitution of the United States by the state of Kentucky, contemplating a material alteration of the present constitutional powers of the federal judiciary—— This amendment has been adopted by several of the states, but has also been rejected by such a number, as completely to ascertain the fact, that it cannot at present become a part of the constitution of the United States. Great evils certainly exist in consequence of the exercise of the powers now legally vested in the federal courts; and it becomes important to enquire whether those evils cannot be removed by the ordinary means of Legislation, exercised within the sphere of the constitutional powers of congress. From the attention which he had been able to pay to the subject, Mr. E. said he was convinced that most of the grievances complained of might in this way be redressed: and it was to bring this important subject before the house that he was induced to make the present motion, and to hope for its adoption.

The resolution was adopted without a division, and referred to Messrs. Elliot, G. W. Campbell, Mumford, Smelt, Boyle, Dwight, M. Clay, Broome and Lloyd.

A letter was received from the secretary of the treasury, transmitting the proceedings of the land commissioners in the Indiana and Michigan territories, which was referred to the committee on the public lands.

Mr. Jackson presented the petition of John Boorham, which was referred to the committee of claims.

On Motion of Mr. Clopton, the petition of sundry British merchants, subjects of his Britannic majesty was referred to Messrs. Clopton. M. Williams, Helmes, Bishop and Fowler.

Mr. Mumford presented a memorial from David Gelston which was referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. Southard presented a petition from sundry citizens of Washington praying that a law may be passed authorising the public lands in the city to be leased out, which was referred to a select committee.

Mr. Boyle presented the petition of Elijah Bledjoe, which was referred to the committee of claims.

On motion of Mr. Darby the petition of BENJAMIN SMITH, heretofore presented, was referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Chittenden presented a petition from a number of inhabitants of Vermont praying for the establishment of some new post offices, which was referred to the post office committee.

Mr. Dawson from the committee to whom was recommitted the bill providing for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, reported the bill with an amendment, striking out the 3rd Sect. which was referred to a committee of the whole on Monday.

Mr. Dana observed that prosecutions he understood were depending in the courts of the United States, not arising under any existing statute or treaty of the United States; but prosecutions sustained at common law. In four cases warrants had been issued at the order of the court, the parties arrested and held to trial. Two of these prosecutions were against printers for publications which had appeared in their papers; two clerical gentlemen for words uttered by them. The charges extended to various questions respecting political conduct, morality and religion—It was a subject of vast importance, whether this extensive range should be allowed to a public accuser holding his place at the will of the executive of the United States.

At common law a libeller may be subjected to fine and imprisonment according to the discretion of the court, to which might be added the mutilation of the ears, according to the doctrine of Coke, in the Star Chamber. Security may also be required for good behavior for his whole life. To the amount of fine there was no limitation.

There was also in these prosecutions involved an interesting question as to evidence. Shall the truth of the charges, once established, be considered as conclusive evidence, however pure the intentions of the accused may be proved to have been? With this question was connected the provisions of a celebrated declaratory statute carried through the British parliament by a distinguished man, as implicating the point how far this statute affected the common law in the U. S. There was likewise another question, viz. whether the person charged with having uttered slanderous words shall have liberty to prove the truth of what he uttered. This liberty was denied by the courts of Star Chamber in England. Such had been the fact in the case of Zengn in America, and in a case which had recently occurred in one of these states in the second circuit of the U. S. on the trial of Croswell.

Mr. D. concluded by observing that he had suggested these ideas as an apology for asking that the subject might be examined; and then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire whether prosecutions at common law can be sustained in the courts of the U. States, for libellous publications or defamatory words, touching persons holding offices or places of trust under the government of the U. States, and whether it would not be proper, if such prosecutions can be sustained, to allow the party prosecuted to give the truth in evidence, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Dana moved to refer this resolution to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Bidwell said the object of the resolution appeared to be merely the appointment of a committee to *enquire*. If the mover would so modify it as to obtain a discussion of the principle involved in it, he should have no objection to it. It did not appear to him in order to refer a resolution for the appointment of a select committee to a committee of the whole house.

Mr. Dana insisted that the resolution was clearly in order; and that it was unnecessary to give it the form of a specific proposition, to insure to the subject a full discussion in committee of the whole.

Mr. G. W. Campbell remarked that if this resolution was referred to a committee of the whole, the only question that could be presented to them would be the expediency of referring it to a select committee to make the proposed enquiry.—The most regular and proper course was to refer the resolution in the first instance to a select committee, and afterwards to refer their report to a committee of the whole.

Mr. J. Clay said that the objection made to referring this resolution to a committee of the whole was that it was best to refer it in the first instance to a select committee to settle the principle. But this would be to invert the usual course pursued by the house, which was first to settle principles in a committee of the whole. He had understood that in the second circuit of the U. S. prosecutions and indictments had been made at common law. In times past, which he hoped would never return, a sedition law had been passed. That law gave every man accused the right of giving the truth in evidence. He understood that, under the common law, after an indictment was preferred, the truth was not permitted to be given in evidence; and that under this doctrine they would therefore be worse off than under the sedition law. He hoped the resolution would be referred to a committee of the whole to make the proposed enquiry.

Mr. Bidwell agreed that a committee of the whole was the proper place for settling principles. If the resolution were so framed as to answer this purpose, it should have his approbation. But the only question, in its present form, was merely for the appointment of a select committee to investigate the subject, which investigation would be most properly made in a committee of the whole.

Mr. Quincey said that the objection of his colleague seemed to be to the word *enquire*. Mr Q. thought that it was most proper for the house in committee of the whole to determine whether it would be expedient to appoint a select committee to enquire. If it should be decided that no such enquiry is expedient, there would be an end of the business. If a contrary decision were made, then a committee might be appointed to make the enquiry. The gentleman would not say that the resolution did not contain a principle of vast importance, well worthy of investigation.—In his opinion it was best first to settle the principle in committee of the whole, and then instruct a select committee on the nature of the enquiry, and the degree to which it should be made.

Mr. Eppes said he should vote for a reference of the resolution to the committee of the whole, although he believed it was not draughted in such a form as it should be, to insure a discussion of the principles involved in it. If he understood it, it would reduce the house to the necessity of discussing the question which had been discussed, whether the passage of a law giving a man a right to give the truth in evidence, would abridge his rights. He could have wished the gentleman from Connecticut to have stated a specific proposition, such as that the common law of England is not a part of the law of the United States, and that in all prosecutions it is the right of a citizen to give the truth in evidence.

Mr. Eppes said he wished the gentleman would go further, and offer a resolution to enquire into the official conduct of any judge who had dared to institute such prosecutions as had been intimated. He would have no objection of going a step further, to impeaching him and voting for his removal.

Mr. Eppes said that although he should vote for the reference of this resolution, he could not but remark that it was extraordinary for the gentleman from Connecticut to make such a motion. Suppose the gentleman was to offer a resolution for appointing a committee to enquire whether a citizen of the U. States had a right to the privilege of the habeas corpus act? Would not such a proposition be deemed most extraordinary? But to shew that he was not afraid to meet the question, once already agitated in this country, he was ready to refer the present resolution, as well as to enquire into the official conduct of any judge who had practised the doctrines mentioned by the gentleman from Connecticut.

General Assembly of Virginia.

Mr. Semple, from the committee of Finance, made the following report:

The Committee of Finance, according to order, have had under consideration the subjects to them referred, and beg leave to submit thereupon the following

REPORT:—

Estimate of the Expences of Government from the 1st day of October, 1806, *to the 31st day of December,* 1807, *and of debts payable during that period*—

Expences of the General Assembly, the present session, appropriated for by an act of the Legislature, at their last session,	$46,000 00
Expences of Gen. Assembly at the next session,	40,000 00
Officers of civil government,	700,000 00
Officers of militia,	4,848 00
Criminal prosecutions,	35,000 00
Expences of guards,	8,750 00
Slaves executed,	2,750 00
Slaves transported,	3,125 00
Richmond public guard,	18,750 00
Building manufactory of arms, including unsatisfied claims,	4,000 00

Expence of manufacturing arms, including officers' salaries and unsatisfied claims,	56,064 18
Foundery and boring mill,	7,500 00
For repairs of the James River canal warehouse,	100 00
Expence of public warehouse,	3,750 00
Expences of removing convicts to the Penitentiary, and of their confinement therein, including officers' salaries,	10,000 00
Public services of district court clerks,	3,860 00
Interest on the public debt registered,	5,900 00
Interest due persons who paid money into the treasury for British debts,	3,000 00
Pensioners,	5,000 00
Expences for representation to congress and the state senate,	400 00
Instalment on state shares in the bank of Virginia,	30,000 00
Interest payable to the bank in January and July next,	9,000 00
Commissioners of the revenue,	13,500 00
Contingent Fund,	13,750 00
Surveyor of the Falls of James River,	300 00
To discharge the debt due to the representative of doctor Thos. Walker,	8,529 57
For the payment of warrants that may be drawn on the militia fund,	400 00
	$400,376 75
For payment of sums which may be directed by special acts of the present session,	

Resources to meet the foregoing Expenditures.

Cash in the treasury on the 1st day of Oct. last,	$122,463 62
Probable receipts by the 1st Jan. 1808, on account of the revenue of 1806,	200,000 00
Ditto on account of the revenue of 1805,	84,000 00
Ditto on account of arrearages prior to 1805,	10,000 00
Surplus on tobacco exported,	18,000 00
Tax on law process, &c.	16,000 00
Register's fees,	2,000 00
Probable dividend on the state shares in the bank, on the 1st Jan. and 1st July next,	24,000 00
Probable receipts from slaves transported,	2,000 00
	$478,463 62

Your committee take leave to remark, that the expenses calculated in the foregoing estimate, may be regarded as certain, whilst the receipts are only probable, that by anticipating the revenue of the succeeding year (as has been the practice) the actual expenditures exceeding the receipts at the treasury and producing an annual deficit; the revenue of an entire year will at length be thus exhausted, and the legislature will be driven to the necessity either of borrowing the amount of a year's expenditure, or of raising in the course of one year by a tax on the people, a sum equal to the expenditure of two years; your committee believe that it is necessary to raise a greater revenue, annually, than has been raised for several years past, and therefore they beg leave to recommend it to the house to encrease the taxes on law process in the superior courts on all appeals, writs of error, and supersedeases, on all horses, mules, mares and colts (two only excepted on each farm, where the proprietor possesses no more) on all stud horses, and on all riding carriages, one hundred per cent. And to facilitate the collection of the arrearages of taxes prior to the year 1801; they recommend it to the house to provide for the appointment of a commissioner, giving him power to appoint agents in different parts of the state, and allowing him a compensation not exceeding 25 per cent. on all money collected and paid into the treasury.

Mr. Mercer from the committee to whom was referred that part of the governor's communication which relates to the public guard, made the following report:

The committee appointed to enquire into the present state of the public guard, have, according to order, performed that duty, and come to a report, which they beg leave to submit to the consideration of the legislature.

Whereas by the report of the captain of the public guard herewith submitted, and that part of the governor's communication which relates to it it appears that this establishment is insufficient for the purposes for which it was instituted in the year 1800, combined with the services now required at the jail or penitentiary of this commonwealth: And whereas the services of the public guard have been and are still specially appropriated at stated periods, for the benefit of the bank of Virginia (as will be seen by a letter from the cashier) and thereby thrown out of the proper channel of duty, and of consequence rendered inefficient towards the protection of the public arms and treasury of the state, in case of insurrection or any other emergency:

Resolved, as the opinion of the committee, that it is advisable and expedient to discontinue the said public guard.

Resolved, as the opinion of the committee, that ten able bodied men should be employed as turnkeys by the executive, who being properly accoutered, may constitute a guard to the penitentiary; their pay and manner of service to be regulated by the executive.

Resolved, That as the opinion of the committee, that a company should be raised from the body of militia in the city of Richmond, either by draft or voluntary enlistment, and that this company being completely equipped and exercised once a week at least in their duty, and prepared to rally upon the shortest notice, at such place as may be appointed by the governor—should continue three months in service—and the said company be renewed from time to time from the militia in the city of Richmond.

The committee are well aware of the complaint of hardship, which this proposition will probably excite on the part of the citizen of Richmond, when he is required without pay to discharge this duty. But such impressions should surely give way to the reflection, that whilst he is in readiness to render active service to the commonwealth, in any emergency, he is enabled to protect with greater certainty his own property, and all that is dear to him, and better prepared to aid our common country in the hour of danger.

The committee have thus with great respect for the better judgment of the legislature, proposed the radical change in an establishment, which has been in existence almost six years, and upon which the public had a right to place much reliance; believing such change calculated to afford to the property of the state the utmost security, and surely to lessen a vast expenditure of the public money.

On motion, Ordered That the said report be laid upon the table.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7.

COMMUNICATION.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Aleppo to his friend—Translated from the Gazette of Marseilles, of 20th October, 1806.

"A very extraordinary discovery, such as will confound a thousand systems of prophetic writers, has lately been made—The Apocalypse or Revelation of St. John, one of the Apostles, has long been the subject of doubt and endless disputation. For several centuries it was not considered by many Christian Fathers and Churches as cannonical, or the work of the inspired Apostle John; even Luther rejected it.—Those who doubted its title to the Canon, alledged it to be the fabrication of one *Cerinthus*, who was cotemporary with the Apostles, and a Christian heretic who denied the Divinity of Christ, alledging he was but a teacher, and his doctrine or morals only divine.

The point in dispute seems now to be brought to a termination—Some green laborers belonging to a little town called Gios, in Asia Minor, lately removing some rubbish from an ancient edifice and digging up its ruins, took up a small marble globe. They could perceive no aperture, and at first conceived it was solid. On taking it however to the village it was found to be hollow, but with a shell of immense thickness and weight, and was finally broken.

There was found in it a number of scrolls or writings in the Greek language, bearing dates between 58 and 98, A. D. They were most curiously done up, and continued in a perfect state of preservation. They were found to be wholly the writings of Cerinthus! containing his epistles to the Christian churches, and various dissertations on the points of controversy, then subsisting among the christians.

These works appear to be written with great sectarian zeal, somewhat indicating impaired brain, but the most singular of these writings is a full draft of the *Apocalypse* in the same hand writing as the rest, with erazures, alterations and interlineations.—In every essential particular, it agrees with the book now called the revelation of St. John; and from the erazures, alterations and appearance, carries full evidence, it was merely fabricated by Cerinthus—and published as St. John's after his death, by way of upholding some of the peculiar tenets of Cerinthus.

This scroll as well as the rest, are now in the possession of a Greek Bishop, and authenticated copies and proofs have been sent to the Pope and other great church dignitaries, of this most extraordinary detection.

Reif.

From the London Morning Chronicle of Nov. 7.

The Hamburgh papers contain but very imperfect accounts of the situation of affairs in the Prussian states, the stoppage of the posts having suspended all the usual means of intelligence. It appears, however, to be the intention of the Prussians to concentrate their forces behind the Oder. All the troops that were in Westphalia, East Friesland, &c. have evacuated those countries, and are endeavoring to make the best of their way towards the Oder. A good deal seems to depend upon which party shall first reach the banks of that river. The corps of the dukes of Saxe Weimar and Brunswick Oels crossed the Elbe on the 26th near Havelburg. On the same day, the 26th, the head quarters of the prince of Hohenlohe, who is now commander in chief of the Prussians, were at Nieustadt, in the Mault of Brandenberg, on the way to Stettin. He has under his command all the remains of the army that was in the battle of the 14th. The French are in close pursuit of him, and it is much to be feared that the dukes of Weimar and Brunswick Oels will find it difficult to effect their retreat, as the French appear to be interposed between them and the place of their destination. The main body of the French, under Davoust, that passed through Berlin, pursued the road to Stettin. It is understood that the corps of Murat, Soult and Ney, after leaving a force to blockade Magdeburg, took the same direction. It is supposed that a severe action was fought on the 27th, at Neustadt, Eberwalde, between the French and prince Hohenlohe, the result of which is not known; but, on the 28th or 29th the French were expected at Stettin. If this be true, the corps of the duke of Weimar, and likewise that which has evacuated East Friezeland, and Westphalia, must either be cut off from the main army under prince Hohenlohe, or fight their way through.

There is no intelligence that can be depended upon, respecting the Russians.—There still are reports of their advancing through Prussian Poland, and by Silesia, but no particulars are given, nor does it appear that their arrival can be counted upon by any certain time.

In the papers and letters by the mail, nothing is said of any negociation being opened by the king of Prussia, and it might have been doubted that any overture was made, were it not that it was positively stated, that Lucchesini was on his way to the French head quarters for this purpose.

If the king of Prussia is fortunate enough to unite the remains of his army behind the Oder, it is probable that he may try the chance of protracting the war. This indeed is more likely to be attended with success than risking every thing in pitched battle. The immediate sacrifice of such a course would be severe, but it is the only one that will succeed. The French seem to have made a conquest, but it would be insecure. The Prussian armies and generals would be formed by a succession of engagements, and the French would be cut off in detail. In pitched battles they appear to have the advantage, but a protracted war, and an obstinate resistance, as in the case of Calabria, exposes them to defeat and disgrace. Even the Montenegrins in Dalmatia have cut off vast numbers of them, but when it comes to regular engagements, they obtain the advantage. If, however, the corps of the dukes of Weimar and Brunswick Oels were to be defeated and that of prince Hohenlohe again routed, the means of resistance would be so diminished, that it might be doubtful what ought to be done. Hitherto the king of Prussia has displayed great fortitude, and we are convinced that he will continue to do what can reasonably be expected of him.

It is stated in the Hamburg Correspondent of the 1st, that the French have seized upon Brunswick as a conquered territory This, however, is not given as positive intelligence. Hitherto they have behaved tolerably well in that district.

The Duchy of Oldenburgh, it appears, is to be allowed to remain neutral, and is not to be occupied by any troops. Official intelligence to this effect has been received at Varel, from the camp of general Daendels.

In the mean time the French army from Holland has occupied East Friesland, Osnabruck, the county of Lingen, &c. with a view, it appears, of uniting them to the kingdom of Holland.

Private letters from Hamburgh represent the confusion and alarm, occasioned by the rapid success of the French, as very great all over the North of Germany.—Gentlemen have arrived in this country who were at Leipsick up to the 13th.—Then, though so near the armies at the commencement of the campaign, nothing certain was known of their movements. It was reported and universally believed that the Prussians had been victorious; and every one was thunderstruck when a corps of French hussars made their appearance. What this corps took was not known; but it was generally understood, that, besides the 500 louis d'ors which they exacted, they got an order on Paris for 100,000 dollars, in favor of Murat. The consternation and confusion caused by this visit, and the expectation of farther molestation, cannot be described. The battle of the 14th must have converted their apprehensions into frightful realities. At Halle, the French sent away all the students; giving those who had no money a crown a piece to carry them home. At Jena, however, the professors of the university have resumed their lectures. The French, on arriving at Leipsic, affected to laugh at the account in the journals of their supposed defeats; but the Leipsic paper is now obliged to publish an authentic account of the French success.

It was stated at Leipsic, by a respectable merchant from Silesia, who was at Leipsic, that quarters had been provided at Breslau for the Russians, but the Prussian officers did not seem to rely much on these reports, and did not calculate on the aid of the Russians within any certain time.

The king and queen of Prussia, by the last accounts, were at Cowein, and appeared to bear the reverses they had experienced with fortitude. The reports of Haugwitz and the secretary Lombard being arrested on suspicion of treason, and of holding correspondence with the enemy, is very general on the continent; but it is not confirmed by the last accounts from Hamburgh.

The Duke of Brunswick was still at Altona. He was at the head of the grenadier battalion of Hanstein, when he was wounded. He was struck by a musket ball on the right side of the head, a little above the right eye, and the ball grazing along went out under the eye brow of the left eye. His highness was instantly deprived of all vision in the right eye, and at first only a feint glimmering of light could be discerned by the left. It is hoped however, that the left eye will be quite recovered, nor is the cure of the other altogether despaired of.

Turks-Island Salt.

Just received, and for sale, low,

A quantity of Turks Island Salt.

MARSTELLER & YOUNG.

January 7. d

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership of *Smedley and Shreve*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and William Shreve is solely authorised to settle all the accounts of the partnership—it is requested that all persons indebted to them will settle the same immediately.

David Smedley,
William Shreve.

January 7. co3w

WILLIAM SHREVE

Continues to carry on the DRY GOOD BUSINESS, in the same store occupied by Smedley and Shreve,

January 7. co3w

James Smith

Will accommodate a few *genteel Boarders* on moderate terms.

January 7. d8t.

TO RENT,

A CONVENIENT two-story FRAME HOUSE lately occupied by Mark Butts, situate in Duke, between Water and Union streets, next door to Thomas Preston's. Apply to

Mark Butts, or
Thomas Preston.

January 7. co

PUBLIC SALE,

ON SATURDAY NEXT,

Will be Sold, at the dwelling of the late Alexander Latimer, deceased, on Queen street, all the personal estate of the deceased, consisting of a variety of

Groceries, Household Furniture, a saddle Horse, &c.

P. C. Marsteller.

January 5 co3t

TO RENT,

A TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, situate on Cameron-street, near the corner, together with a Frame Building on the corner of Cameron and Pitt-streets, now occupied as a coach-makers' shop, but would make a good stable, and a vacant lot.—For terms apply to

James H. Hooe, Adm'r.
B. Dandridge, deceased.

September 18.

LAND TO RENT.

I WILL *LEASE* for a term of years, two Tenements, part of the tract on which I live, each containing about 240 acres, cleared and enclosed, for cash rents, or to men of good characters and possessing a sufficient number of hands to cultivate the land, for a share of the crops. Immediate possession may be had of part of each tenement, with liberty to get wood from the other lands of the subscriber for all necessary purposes.

I will also rent for one or more years,

The Fishery at the Mouth of Douge Creek.

Bushrod Washington.

Mount-Vernon, Dec. 23.—26 2aw

VALUABLE LANDS,

To be Sold very Cheap.

I WISH to sell my Mill Tract of Land, situate on Back-Lick and Indian-Runs, about six miles from the town of Alexandria; containing about eleven hundred acres. On this tract are two plantations besides the mill farm—on the latter there is a very good mill, in which are one pair of burr, and one pair of cullen stones, with elevators, &c. complete for merchant work—a distillery convenient to the mill, with four stills and every necessary utensil in complete order—a dwelling-house, kitchen, barn, with stables under it to accommodate 20 stalls, with every other out house requisite on a farm—a very good garden, an orchard of about 2500 trees of the choicest fruits this country can afford. There is about 300 or 400 acres of the tract cleared, the remainder in woods and a great part of it heavily timbered; about 30 or 40 acres of meadow, and nearly 300 acres more may be made on the bottoms adjoining the two runs.

ALSO,

One other tract of one hundred acres, about two miles from Alexandria, part of the Cliesh Tract, and adjoining the lands of Messieurs John C. Herbert, Robert Patton, and John Richter, the Mount-Vernon road running through it. This tract is mostly in woods, and conveniently situated for country seats. If these lands should be sold at private sale, (which I would prefer) I will take in payment, if more convenient to the purchasers, stock of any of the banks from Richmond to New-York, or any kind of stock of the United States.

If they are not sold before Friday the first day of May next, the Mill Tract will, on that day, be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder—and on the following day the Cliesh Lands will be sold in like manner. The Mill Tract will be divided into three or four farms and sold subject to a lease of four and an half years from the first day of July last. The Cliesh Tract will be divided into lots of 10 or 20 acres each. If sold at public auction the terms will be made known on the days of sale.

William Hepburn.

December 4. eo3w law till 1st May

To be Rented,

THE two story FRAME HOUSE, on King-street, nearly opposite to Mr. James Bacon's store—Also the HOUSES on Jones's Point, formerly occupied by Mr. William Patterson, with six or seven acres of land adjoining, for one or more years, as may be agreed on—Also one or more acres of the marsh, and the upland adjoining next to Col. Hooe's fence.—Any person or persons disposed to build may have a lot or lots 20 feet by 100 feet, for ten years, at one shilling a foot ground rent; and at the end of the term of ten years, he or they, his or their heirs & assigns, shall be entitled to a renewal of the lease for ten years longer, on paying such ground-rent as the lot or lots shall be worth in the opinion of three impartial men, and shall be entitled forever to a renewal of the lease at the expiration of each term of ten years on the same conditions; or they may have lots on a moderate ground rent forever. Apply to Mr. *John Tucker* for the houses, and to the subscriber for the lots.

Stephen Cooke.

Leesburg, Nov. 24. 2aw3w&oawtf

Valuable Property for Sale.

Pursuant to a decree of the circuit court for the district of Columbia, held at Alexandria, and the last will of *Benjamin Shreve*, deceased; his executors offer for sale,

THAT *Valuable Property* at the corner of King and Fairfax-streets, part of which is occupied by Charles Bennett. The lot extends 40 feet on King and 70 feet on Fairfax-street, is subject to a rent charge of 50 dollars per annum.

To those who are desirous, either of securing a good stand for business, or vesting their money in real estate, this is a most inviting piece of property. A small part of the money will be required in hand or in an approved note at 60 days—on the balance a liberal credit will be given. For terms apply to either of the executors or to Benjamin Shreve.

William Paton,
Edward Stabler,
John Janney, } *Exrs.*

November 28. 2aw

Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

SALT.

4000 bushels coarse Turks Island SALT, just received and for sale by

John Tucker.

Also, on Hand,

First quality brown Sugar, in hogsheads and barrels; Coffee in bags—and Groceries as usual.

December 30. 2aw3w

Notice is hereby given,

To the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria,

THAT an election will be held at the court-house, in this town, on the third Monday in January next, for the purpose of choosing nine Directors of said Bank for the ensuing year.

Gurden Chapin, *Cashier.*

December 16—17 eo3w

☞ Mr. Davis, Printer, Richmond; Mr. Green, Fredericksburg; and Mr. Bowen, of Winchester, are requested to insert the above advertisement, as directed, in their respective papers.

Gun and Pistol Manufactory,

Lower end of King street, near the water.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he hast just received from London, via Baltimore, an handsome assortment of GUNS and PISTOLS, which he will sell low for cash—

AMONG WHICH ARE,

Single and double barreled Bird and Squirrel Guns.

Holster and Pocket Pistols.

Boys' Guns, Bullet Moulds, &c.

ROBERT NASH.

N. B. Guns and Pistols stocked and repaired in the neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms. Orders from the country executed with dispatch.

As there are a number of Guns &c. left to be repaired, which have been on hand for a long space of time, the owners are particularly requested to pay charges and take them away.

December 15 eo

Liverpool Salt, afloat.

The Cargo of the schooner Thomas Jefferson, Capt. Hall, from Boston, consisting of 500 hogsheads coarse Liverpool Salt,

For sale by

Lawrason and Fowle.

Who have also landing from said schooner,

100 boxes mould candles
5 chests young hyson tea
4 bales Beerboon Gurrahs
20 boxes chocolate
5 hogsheads N. E. rum
30 kegs fresh raisins.

IN STORE,

25 chests young hyson } TEAS
15 do. imperial } *first quality.*
15 bales Beerboon Gurrahs
6 do. Plains
7 do. Kendall cottons
50 rolls heavy Ravens duck
2 cases hats
1000 pair coarse and fine shoes
15 hogsheads } *Muscovado Sugars,*
10 barrels }
150 barrels N. E. rum
4 hogsheads Grenada do.
2 pipes Rebus wine
200 kegs, and 20 kids salmon
Half barrels and kids of beef
200 boxes soap
50 boxes chocolate
50 do. cod-fish.

December 27.

The Subscriber has received

The following ARTICLES,

Which he offers for Sale very low:

15 hogsheads first quality St. Croix Sugar
10 bales Tennessee cotton
6 pipes 4th proof cogniac brandy
10 hogsheads wel flavored 4th proof Jamaica rum
30 barrels New-England Rum.

AND ON HAND,

Imperial
Hyson
Young Hyson
Hyson Skin, and } TEAS
First quality Souchong } of the latest importations.
Best green coffee in bags
Chocolate
Loaf and lump sugar
London particular Madeira
Particular Teneriffe
Lisbon, Sherry, and 150 dozen bottled Port, *very old WINES.*
A few cases claret, superior quality
Coniac and old peach brandy
Jamaica and Antigua spirits
Holland gin
New England rum and whiskey
Mace, nutmegs, cloves and pimento
Black pepper, allspice, & ground ginger
Pearl barley, rice, starch, and fig blue
Dixon's Philadelphia, & English mustard
Refined Salt-Petre
Brown and white soap
Mould and dipt candles
Indigo, allum, madder, copperas, & roll brimstone
English gun-powder
Demijohns

James Sanderson.

September 1.

NOTICE.

THE stockholders in the Marine Insurance Company, of Alexandria, are informed, that an election for fifteen directors, to manage the affairs of the said Company for the year ensuing, will be held at the court-house, in Alexandria, the 15th of next month.

By order of the directors,

WM. HARTSHORNE, Pres't.

12th mo. 30th

☞ Mr. Green, Fredericksburg; Mr. Davis, Richmond; Mr. Bowen, Winchester; are requested to insert the above two weeks in their respective papers.

For Sale or to Let,

A THREE STORY BRICK WAREHOUSE,

ON Prince street, next door to B. Shreve, jun's. store. For terms apply to

J. LAWRASON.

N. B. I will also Rent, or Lease on moderate terms for ever, a number of valuable Lots on Duke street.

January 1 eo

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold, on Thursday the 15th instant, on a credit of three months, for all sums over five dollars, at the late dwelling house of Mr. John Fowler, deceased, near Pohick church, Fairfax county—all the Household and Kitchen Furniture of the said deceased—Also the stock of horses and cattle, together with a double chair, and sundry plantation utensils.

William Deneale, Adm'r.

January 1. eo

NOTICE.

WILL be sold, at public sale, on the 26th of January, 1807, on the premises, a two story Brick House, well calculated for a store and the accommodation of a family, with kitchen, smoak house, stables, and well of water in the yard, together with the Lot of Ground on which they stand, containing one and a quarter acres, well situated for garden and grass lot, being on the main street in the town of *Waterford*, an excellent stand for a retail store—the property of the late Israel Thompson, deceased—the time of payment will be made known on the day of sale.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are warned to exhibit them with the vouchers for settlement, and those indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment to

Jonah Thompson, and } *Ex'rs.*
James Moore, }

Loudon County, Dec. 30. 3awds

NOTICE

TO CAUTION the public against trespassing on our enclosures adjoining and contiguous to Cameron Mills, with dogs, guns, or otherwise. The late destruction to the winter grain and hedging by such thoughtless mischievous conduct already has been very injurious, done generally by those passing back and forward to Alexandria, preferring such mischief to a better track through open fields, which is less surprising in thoughtless slaves than the free inhabitants, who may expect hereafter to be treated as the law points out in such cases. They are further noticed to be aware of such conduct after night, when proof can be seldom ascertained—we have therefore prepared armed men with fierce dogs to worry and cripple all such unseasonable intruders, more especially when detected on the hedge rows. Licence will be granted to enter the premises near the bridge over the row, where steps will be erected for the protection of the thorns; this is not to be considered as a thoroughfare, but only for the use and convenience of those with actual business at the mills. We are well satisfied by late experience of the necessity to adopt these rigorous methods, otherwise abandon the hedges, at a certain loss of the expence and trouble already expended. The premises must not be entered only at the place pointed out, on any pretence whatever.

J. Stump & D. Ricketts.

Cameron Mills, 30th Dec. 2aw1m

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscribers, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, have obtained from the Orphan's Court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Wilson, late of the county aforesaid deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers on or before the 17th day of June next ensuing, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—and those indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment—Given under our hands this 17th day of December, 1806.

Sarah Wilson, *Admr'x.*
Aaron Wilson,
Benjamin Brown, } *Admr's.*

December 17—18 3aw1w

Robert Gray,

HAS JUST RECEIVED.

A large supply of SLATES, of an excellent quality,

For sale by the dozen or single.

November 6.

A Country Store, Tavern, &c.

TO BE RENTED,

For one or more years,

A GOOD Store House, Granaries, Tavern, Blacksmiths Shop, and all necessary out-houses, in a very eligible situation in the upper country, about 35 miles from Alexandria and 25 miles from Dumfries and Occoquan Mills. The houses are in good order, and the tavern is large and convenient—they will be rented altogether or separately—if required an adjoining Farm can be had with them or either of them. The neighborhood in which these improvements are situated is rich and well settled, and there are several valuable merchant mills near them. The tavern is immediately on the great road leading from Alexandria to Fauquier court house, and at the point of intersection with the road to Dumfries and Occoquan from the back country. To a person coming well recommended and being altogether approved of, advantageous terms would be given, and a sum of money advanced if necessary to enable him to prosecute his business to advantage. Apply to Bernard Hooe, Esq. near the premises, in Prince William county, or to the subscriber.

J. H. Hooe.

December 30. eo2waoawtf

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscribers of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, have obtained from the Orphans' court of said county letters testamentary on the estate of Richard Conway, late of the county aforesaid deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers on or before the 17th day of June next ensuing, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate, and those indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment. Given under our hands this 17th day of December, 1806.

William Herbert,
Nicholas Fitzhugh,
Edmund I. Lee, } *Ex'rs.*

December 17. 3taw6w

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county letters of administration *debonis non*, on the estate of William Henry Washington, late of the county aforesaid deceased; all persons having claims against the said estate, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 17th day of June next ensuing, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—and those indebted thereto, are requested to make immediate payment.—Given under my hand this 17th day of December, 1806.

John Luke, *Adm'r*
DE BONIS NON.

December 17—18 2aw3w

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, *on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added*

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete. *He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms*

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,
Loaf and Lump ditto,
Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Hyson-Skin, and
Souchong } *TEAS*, particularly selected for family use
Best green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality
Madeira,
Busellos,
Sherry,
Lisbon,
Teneriffe,
Malaga, and
Genuine old Port } *WINES*
Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whisky,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters,
Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento, Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley, rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flour of brimstone, indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimstone, spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best english and country made gunpowder, segars and smoaking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco,
Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes,
London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper, demijohns, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been selected with care, and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms.

PRINTED DAILY BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN.

Vol. VII.

SALES AT VENDU

On every Tuesday and
WILL BE SOLD,
AT THE VENDUE STORE
Corner of Prince and Water s
variety of Dry Goods, Groce
Particulars of which will be exp
the bills of the day.
ALL kinds of goods which are
on and the prices of which are
an at any time be viewed and purch
west limitation and prices.
P. G. Marstelle

Will be Rented

FOR THE ENSUING Y
THE MOUNT-AIR-H
Which is large and conveni
AND ALL THE LAND AD
Supposed to be upwards of 600
There is also a Kitchen with 4 or
wo of them with fire places and c
es. The land is well adapted to
f corn, wheat and tobacco.—It
tage road, about half way betw
ria and Colchester.—The situati
ably healthy and the water good
Sarah M'C
John W. B
Cedar-Grove, Dec. 4—17

FOR SALE,
BY LEWIS DEB
Three bales of assorted 7-4 sup
Cloths, from 15 to 18s sterling c
Three bales of Ladies Habit
to 14s sterling.
Two bales of assorted plain an
ngs, from 5s 9d to 12s sterling
The above goods are of the l
ion, and purchased on advant
nd will be sold at a very low a
proved endorsed notes.
December 1.

A. C. Cazenov
King-street, opposite Mr. Mo
just received and for
A handsome selection o
MUSLINS.
Black and colored Italian an
strings.
Ladies' and gentlemens' wh
colored silk hose
Silk, kid, extra long and ha
Lace gloves and sleeves
Brown, black, and scarlet si
Fine split straw Jipsey hats
White and black crapes
Fawn colored cassimeres an
Milled gloves, hose and cap
Men, women, and children
ed socks
A few bales German ozna
aps
2 cases Irish linens
1 do. Nuns' threads
Real Martinique and other
in cases.
A few Prints of the
General Washington, in
Frames.
December 15.

Wanted to Pur
A *NEGRO SERVANT*,
customed to wait in a family
recommended.—*Enquire of*
November 10.

Wanted to Purc
A FEW ACRES of LA
end of the town, to b
nearly so.
Appl
September 25.

FOR SA
On advantageou
The large commodiou
story *BRICK WAREHOU*
occupied by Messrs. Richa
Apply to
J
October 20.

13 hhds. SUGAR o
38 bbls. do.
5 pipes 4th proof Br
4 qr. casks Sherry Wi
11 do. do. Malaga do
Boxes of Cotton Cards
Sacks of Licorice Roo
Barrels of Copperas and
And a large quantity of
Benjamin
July 26.